

Some European Bees.

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During the past summer, my wife and I collected bees in several European localities, and, although the season was phenomenally poor, we were pleased to see in life many interesting species which we had only known as cabinet specimens. Our one really good day was at Troyes, in France, on August 8th. It was extremely hot, and we found a railway-bank covered with flowers, over which flitted *Pontia daplidice*, *Colias hyale*, *Pieris brassicae*, *Vanessa urticae*, *V. io*, and other butterflies. The following bees were obtained:—*Panurgus dentipes*, 2 ♂, one with head extremely large, constituting a form (var. *megacephalus*, n. var.) parallel with the variety *macrocephalus* of *P. calcaratus*; *Nomada lineola*, Panz., 1 ♀; *Ceratina cyanea*, Kirby, 1 ♀; *Stelis aterrima*, Panz., 1 ♀; *Osmia fulviventris*, Panz., 1 ♀; *Halictus scabiosae*, Rossi, 1 ♀; also another *Halictus* and a *Colletes* not yet determined; *Anthidium manicatum* var. *nigrithorax*, D.T., 2 ♂s; *Anthidium oblongatum*, Latr., 1 ♂, eyes in life, olive-green, with the anterior part reddish-black.

Anthidium, as commonly understood in Europe, includes at least two genera—

(1) *Anthidium*, type, *A. manicatum*, with no pulvillus, using cottony tomentum in making its nest, and (2) *Dianthidium*, type, the American *D. sayi*, having a pulvillus on the feet, and using resin in the construction of its nest.

Fabre has termed these two groups the “Cotonniers” and the “Résiniers.” The subgenus *Proanthidium*, Friese, consists of a mixture of *Anthidium* and *Dianthidium*, but I propose to take as the type (none being designated by Friese) the first species, *A. oblongatum*, which, though approaching *Dianthidium* in some respects (especially the venation), is a “Cottonier,” and has no pulvillus. The subgenus *Pseudoanthidium* (5 species) I have not been able to examine; but Friese’s *Paraanthidium*, according to a specimen of *A. interruptum*, Fabr., in the British Museum, goes with *Dianthidium*, and having two years’ priority, should perhaps supplant it. It represents, however, a quite distinct group, with the clypeus much broader in proportion to its length, and may probably be regarded as a distinct genus. The Palearctic species usually referred to *Anthidium*, so far as known to me, may be classified as follows:—

ANTHIDIUM SERIES.

ANTHIDIUM, Fabr., 1804 (type *manicatum*, L.).

- (1) *manicatum* group.
- (2) *punctatum* group.
- (3) *montanum* group.
- (4) *variegatum* group.
- (5) *cingulatum* group.
- (6) *lituratum* group.

PROANTHIDIUM, Friese, 1898 (type *oblongatum*, Latr.).

P. oblongatum, Latr., *P. undulatum*, Dours., *P. moravitzii*, D.T.

DIANTHIDIUM SERIES.

DIANTHIDIUM, Ckll., 1900 (type *sayi*, Ckll.).

- (1) *bellicosum* group.
- (2) *ferrugineum* group.
- (3) *sticticum* group.
- (4) *septemdentatum* group.
- (5) *strigatum* group = subg. *Anthidiellum*, Ckll., 1904.

PARAANTHIDIUM, Friese, 1898 (type *interruptum*, Fabr.).

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